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Summary of Foreign Policy Aspects of the
U.S. Outer Space Program

INTRODUCTION

1. This paper provides a summary of the development of U.S. foreign policy positions and international actions relating to the U.S. outer space program, along with annotations as to the development of decisions within the Government on which those positions and actions were based. There are enclosed as Annex A selected general statements made by the President and Secretary of State and as Annex D a list of pertinent statements and documents.

2. At the outset there is a description of the major phases in which these developments have occurred. The balance of the paper deals separately with those areas of outer space activity wherein foreign policy positions and international activities have applied, i.e.:

a. Legislation and basic policy documents of the National Security Council and National Aeronautics and Space Council.

b. Disarmament.

c. The UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

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- d. Bilateral cooperation with the USSR.
- e. Bilateral cooperation with other countries.
- f. Multilateral cooperation outside the United Nations.
- g. Communications satellites.
- h. U.S. military space programs.

MAJOR PHASES

3. U.S. foreign policy and international actions concerning outer space have developed in three major phases, i.e.:

(a) an initial phase from early 1957 to late 1958 during which these matters were dealt with almost exclusively in the context of disarmament negotiations; (b) a second phase from late 1958 to late 1961 during which steps looking toward international cooperation in the "peaceful use" of outer space were taken apart from the continuing disarmament negotiations and during which the ground work was laid for the current phase; and (c) the current phase which commenced in the late fall of 1961 and might be characterized as a breakthrough in the development of cooperation in peaceful uses.

a. The initial phase involved disarmament negotiations under the auspices of the UN and correspondence between President Eisenhower and Chairmen Bulganin and Khrushchev. The

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U.S. proposed international supervision of activities in outer space, their limitation to peaceful and scientific purposes, prelaunch inspection of missiles and satellites, and the development of adequate systems of international control.

b. The second phase commenced with the proposal made by the U.S. at the 13th UN General Assembly in the fall of 1958, that the question of the peaceful uses of outer space be separated from that of disarmament. The 13th UNGA established an Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. During the 14th Session in 1959, it created a permanent expanded committee. During this period informal approaches to the USSR seeking limited bilateral cooperation were made, but were without effect. Meanwhile, through bilateral arrangements with other countries, NASA commenced the development of its present extensive network of international cooperative arrangements. The bases were laid for multilateral cooperation in support of U.S. experimental communications satellites and for the world-wide use of data derived from U.S. experimental meteorological satellites. In separate disarmament negotiations, conducted largely in the Ten-nation Disarmament Committee, the U.S. proposed prior notification of missile and satellite launchings and prohibition of the placing in orbit of weapons of mass destruction subject to adequate verification.

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c. The current phase, which commenced at the time of the 16th General Assembly in the fall of 1961, has brought a significant breakthrough in the development of international cooperation in peaceful uses. The Assembly adopted in December a major resolution dealing with a broad area of outer space activity. The UN Outer Space Committee has been activated. The USSR has been brought into direct technical discussions on specific cooperative projects. The use of communications and meteorological satellites has become the subject of specific international arrangements involving the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunications Union. Meanwhile, disarmament negotiations affecting outer space have proceeded through specific disarmament plans and a draft treaty presented by the U.S. to the 17-nation Disarmament Committee.

4. The key turning points in this evolution of policy and activity were (a) the decision in 1958 to separate from the disarmament negotiations those steps which might be taken toward the development of international cooperation in peaceful uses, and (b) the breakthrough which occurred in the fall of 1961 when the UN achieved positive action in the field of peaceful uses and the Soviets were brought to participate, not only in the UN committee itself, but in direct bilateral discussions

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with the U.S. on specific outer space projects on which the two countries might cooperate.

LEGISLATION AND BASIC POLICY DOCUMENTS OF THE
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

5. The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (adopted July 29, 1958) provides the basic authority and direction for United States policy on the international aspects of space programs. Title I Section 101 of the Act states "The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind." The Act calls for the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and also for cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations in the peaceful application of space programs. The Act recognizes that the discoveries of space science research will have military significance.

6. The national policy regarding activities in outer space, as developed by the Executive Branch has been formulated in three NSC and NASC papers, i.e.: NSC 5520, approved by the President on May 27, 1955, entitled "U.S. Scientific Satellite Programs"; NSC 5814/1, approved by the President on August 18, 1958, entitled "Preliminary U.S. Policy on Outer Space"; and a

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statement by the National Aeronautics and Space Council (NASC), approved by the President on January 26, 1960, entitled "U.S. Policy on Outer Space." Each of these statements noted that the goals of the U.S. in space research include the need to compete with the Soviet Union and to enhance the prestige of the U.S. NSC 5814/1 and the NASC paper also contained policy statements on the disarmament aspects of outer space (covered in a separate section of this paper.)

7. Five main aspects of the national policy in addition to disarmament were discussed in the NSC and NASC papers:

a. International cooperation - NSC 5520 contained a proposal to launch a small satellite under international auspices, hopefully in the IGY program. NSC 5814/1 and the NASC paper broadened this to specify that the United States should cooperate with other nations (including the USSR) in bilateral programs, in multilateral efforts and in non-governmental forums like the Committee on Space Research. Both of the latter papers also held that the aspirations of the Free World should be identified with U.S. sponsored space programs. NSC 5814/1 stated that the U.S. should recognize UN interests and should consider ways to participate in international cooperation through UN auspices. The NASC paper stated that the U.S. would support the United Nations in facilitating international cooperation

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b. Freedom of Space - The first NSC paper (No. 5520) on space noted the principle of "Freedom of Space" and held that any space research programs should be so conducted as to preserve the U.S. freedom of action in the field of satellites. It stated that no actions should be taken in space research or international negotiations which would require the prior consent of other nations for U.S. space projects. NSC 5814/1 and the NASC paper stated that the U.S. should consider as a possible position the right of free transit in outer space of objects not equipped to physically interfere with legitimate activities of other nations (NSC 5814/1) or inflict injury or damage (NASC paper). NSC 5814/1 and the NASC paper stated that the U.S. should reserve its position on a definition of the boundary between air space and outer space. The NASC paper also stated that some international agreement should be sought to provide for the return of spacecraft and personnel from other nations if accidental landings occur and further that there should be some agreed standard for liability for damages caused by impacts of space craft on the earth.

c. Registry of Objects in Space - NSC 5814/1 stated that an international agreement should be sought to maintain a full and complete public record of satellite orbits and

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emission frequencies. This was modified by the NASC paper to "some form of identification and registration of space vehicles which is to the net advantage of the national security."

d. Openness of U.S. Space Programs - NSC 5814/1 stated that the U.S. should liberalize the general availability of information about space programs to take advantage of the situation created by the fact that the USSR had achieved a lead in space technology. The NASC paper stated that the U.S. should develop means and take measures to insure that the U.S. leads the USSR in making information from space programs available to the world at large.

DISARMAMENT

8. The United States initiated international discussion of the control of outer space in a Memorandum on Disarmament submitted to the First Committee of the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations on January 12, 1957. It stated that:

"The United States proposes that the first step toward the objective of assuring that future developments in outer space would be devoted exclusively to peaceful and scientific purposes would be to bring the testing of such objects under international inspection and participation. In this matter, as in other matters, the United States are ready to participate in fair, balanced, reliable systems of control."

Policy guidance: NSC Action No. 1553, November 21, 1956, Annex, paragraph 5 (Secret):

"5. It is the purpose of the United States, as part of an armaments control system, to seek to assure

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that the sending of objects into outer space shall be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes and that under effective control the production of objects designed for travel in or projection through outer space for military purposes shall be prohibited:

Therefore, the United States to propose that, contingent upon the establishment of effective inspection to verify the fulfillment of the commitment, all states to provide for international inspection of and participation in tests of outer space objects."

9. A Four Power (U.S., U.K., France, Canada) Working paper tabled at the London Disarmament Subcommittee meetings on August 29, 1957, provided, as part of an interdependent package proposal on disarmament, that:

"All parties to the convention agree that within three months after the entry into effect of the convention they will cooperate in the establishment of a technical committee to study the design of an inspection system which would make it possible to assure that the sending of objects through outer space will be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

Policy guidance: (Secret) "United States Position on First Phase of Disarmament," approved by the President on June 11, 1957, with revisions of June 19 and August 14, 1957; paragraph 12:

"12. The parties will agree that within three months after the effective date of the agreement they will cooperate in the establishment of a technical committee to study the design of an inspection system which would make it possible to assure that the sending of objects through outer space would be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

10. In a statement before the First Committee of the 12th General Assembly, on October 10, 1957, Ambassador Lodge, in

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restating the Western August 29 disarmament proposals, which had been rejected by the Soviet Union, announced that the United States was prepared to separate for priority treatment the proposal for the establishment of a technical committee on outer space control from the other elements of the package.

"If there is general agreement to proceed with this study on a multilateral basis, the United States is prepared to join in this initiative without awaiting the conclusion of negotiations on the other substantive proposals."

Policy guidance: This change was authorized by telegram from the Secretary of State to the U.S. Mission to the UN.

11. In a letter to Soviet Premier Bulganin on January 12, 1958, President Eisenhower included the following in a list of proposals on disarmament:

"I propose that we agree that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes. We face a decisive moment in history in relation to this matter. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are now using outer space for the testing of missiles designed for military purposes. The time to stop is now...Should not outer space be dedicated to the peaceful uses of mankind and denied to the purposes of war?"

The President also proposed joint technical study of the possibilities of verification and supervision of this proposal (and others) without commitment as to the ultimate acceptance of the proposition.

12. A "Memorandum by the United Kingdom, the United States, and France Concerning the Agenda for a Summit Conference,"

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handed to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on May 28, 1958,
stated:

"5. Use of outer space for peaceful purposes...The three governments propose that the Soviet Union join in the establishment of a group of experts who would make the necessary technical studies for determining what measures are required to assure that outer space is used for peaceful purposes only."

Policy guidance: This document was prepared under the guidance of the Special NSC Committee established to make preparations for a possible Summit Meeting (NSC Action No. 1893). This body, which came to be known as the "Committee of Principals," has continued to oversee formulation of United States policy on disarmament.

13. In an explanatory memorandum of September 2, 1958, accompanying a request to the Secretary General for inclusion of an item on the agenda of the 13th General Assembly, the United States asked the Assembly to declare itself on the separability of the disarmament and peaceful uses aspects of outer space and proposed that it create an Ad Hoc Committee to study what measures of international cooperation might be fostered by the United Nations. A fuller description of the peaceful uses demarche is contained in the section of this paper entitled "UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space." Later in the session, Ambassador Lodge repeated the United States offer to join in a technical study of the means to assure that outer space would be used only for peaceful purposes.

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14. "A Plan for General and Complete Disarmament in a Free and Peaceful World," submitted on March 16, 1960 to the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament meeting in Geneva, by the Delegations of the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, France and Italy, contained the following provisions concerning outer space activities:

Stage I

"The following measures are proposed with the recommendation that they be undertaken forthwith: ...
F. Joint studies will be undertaken immediately on the following subjects:

1. Measures to assure compliance with an agreement that no nation shall place into orbit or station in outer space weapons of mass destruction, including provision for on-site inspection.

2. Measures to assure compliance with an agreement on prior notification of missile launchings, according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria, and on declarations to the International Disarmament Organization of locations of launching sites, and places of manufacture, of such missiles "

Stage II

"The following measures will be undertaken as rapidly as possible upon successful completion of relevant preparatory studies outlined in I:

- A. The prohibition against placing into orbit or stationing in outer space vehicles capable of mass destruction to be effective immediately after the installation and effective operation of an agreed control system to verify this measure.

- B. Prior notification to the International Disarmament Organization of proposed launchings of missiles according to predetermined and mutually agreed criteria, and declarations of locations of launching sites, and places of manufacture of such missiles, with agreed

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verification including on-site inspection of launching sites of such missiles "

Stage III

"Below are additional measures which are regarded as necessary for achieving the ultimate goal:...

B.3. Measures to ensure the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only."

--Policy guidance: June 11, 1957 U.S. Position.

15. On June 27, 1960 the United States delegation submitted to the Ten Nation Committee a "Program for General and Complete Disarmament Under Effective International Control" which differed considerably from the March 16 Five Power Paper with regard to outer space control. This paper provided that, in the first stage of a disarmament agreement:

"2. The placing into orbit or stationing in outer space of vehicles carrying weapons capable of mass destruction shall be prohibited.

3. To give greater protection against surprise attack, (A) prior notification to the International Disarmament Control Organization of all proposed launchings of space vehicles and missiles and their planned tracks;...

4. Declaration of and institution of on-site inspection at mutually agreed operational air bases, missile launching pads, submarine and naval bases in order to establish a basis for controls over nuclear delivery systems in subsequent stages."

In stages two and three, the paper provided for partial and then complete destruction or conversion to peaceful uses of delivery vehicles for weapons of mass destruction other than those allotted to an international peace force and agreed

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retention. No mention was made of control of other than means of delivering weapons of mass destruction.

16. In his address to the 14th General Assembly on September 22, 1960 President Eisenhower proposed that:

1. We agree that celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation by any claims of sovereignty.
2. We agree that the nations of the world shall not engage in warlike activities on these bodies.
3. We agree, subject to appropriate verification, that no nation will put into orbit or station in outer space weapons of mass destruction. All launchings of space craft should be verified in advance by the United Nations.
4. We press forward with a program of international cooperation for constructive peaceful uses of outer space under the United Nations..."

17. "The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World," submitted to the 16th General Assembly by President Kennedy on September 25, 1961, contained the following provisions concerning outer space:

"Stage I...E. To Promote to the Peaceful Use of Outer Space:

- (a) The placing into orbit or stationing in outer space of weapons capable of producing mass destruction shall be prohibited.
- (b) States shall give advance notification to participating states and to the International Disarmament Organization of launchings of space vehicles and missiles, together with the track of the vehicle."

Provision was also made in all three stages for the progressive destruction or conversion of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles.

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18. On April 18, 1962, the United States Delegation to the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference submitted an "Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World," which proposed for Stage One of a disarmament program:

- "1. Prohibition of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Orbit.
The parties to the Treaty would agree not to place in orbit weapons capable of producing mass destruction.
2. Peaceful Cooperation in Space.
The Parties to the Treaty would agree to support increased international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space in the United Nations or through other appropriate arrangements.
3. Notification and Pre-launch Inspection.
With respect to the launching of space vehicles and missiles:
(a) Those Parties to the Treaty which conducted launchings of space vehicles or missiles would provide advance notification of such launchings to other Parties to the Treaty and to the International Disarmament Organization together with the track of the space vehicle or missile. Such advance notification would be provided on a timely basis to permit pre-launch inspection of the space vehicle or missile to be launched.
(b) In accordance with arrangements which would be set forth in the annex on verification, the International Disarmament Organization would conduct pre-launch inspection of space vehicles and missiles and would establish and operate any arrangements necessary for detecting unreported launchings.
4. Limitations on Production and on Related Activities.
The production, stockpiling and testing of boosters for space vehicles would be subject to agreed limitations. Such activities would be monitored by the International Disarmament Organization in accordance with arrangements which would be set forth in the annex on verification."

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UN COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

19. Commencing with the proposals made by Ambassador Lodge in a letter to the UN Secretary General in early September 1958 and by Secretary Dulles in his address before the General Assembly on September 18, 1958, the United States has urged that the question of the peaceful uses of outer space be dealt with separately from the disarmament aspects of outer space. The United States proposed that the United Nations create an Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which would report on the "nature of specific projects of international cooperation in outer space which would be undertaken under United Nations auspices." Senator Johnson, as Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, addressed the First Committee of the General Assembly in mid-November, 1958, supporting the proposal for such a committee and making it clear that the Executive and Legislative Branches of the U.S. Government were united in support of the principle of the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

20. On December 13, 1958, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 1348 (XIII) which created an 18-nation Ad Hoc Committee and charged it to report to the 14th Session of the General Assembly in 1959 on the "area of international cooperation and programs in the peaceful uses of outer space which

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could appropriately be undertaken under the United Nations auspices to the benefit of states irrespective of the state of their economic and scientific development." This Committee, which had no responsibility for the disarmament aspects of outer space activity, submitted a report on July 14, 1959, which surveyed the activities of international bodies in the field of outer space and outlined ways in which the United Nations might assist international scientific cooperation. The report also discussed various legal problems which might arise from outer space activities. The Soviet Union objected to the alleged unbalanced composition of the Ad Hoc Committee and, along with other Bloc members and some neutral members, refused to participate in the work of the committee.

21. During the 14th Session of the UN General Assembly in the fall of 1959 agreement was reached with the Soviet Union as to the composition of an expanded and permanent outer space committee. On December 12 the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1472 (XIV) which established a permanent 24-nation UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This Committee was charged to review the area of international cooperation, study practical and feasible means for giving effect to programs

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in the peaceful use of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices, and study the nature of emerging legal problems. The Committee was also assigned responsibility for planning an international scientific conference of interested members of the UN and members of the specialized agencies for the exchange of experience in the peaceful uses of outer space. Throughout 1960 and 1961 the United States attempted to arrange with the Soviet Union and other countries for the organization of that permanent committee and the initiation of its substantive work, but without success. No action was taken in this matter by the 15th Session of the UN General Assembly in the fall of 1960.

22. During the summer of 1961 there was developed in the Department of State a group of outer space proposals which were designed for submission at the 16th Session of the UN General Assembly in the form of a draft UN resolution. It was hoped that these proposals would lead to active, substantive work within the UN on matters which had been identified in the Ad Hoc Committee Report as suitable for the UN and its specialized agencies. They were based on policies which have been noted earlier in this report and included a proposal that "states launching objects into orbit or sustained space transit should

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furnish data such as orbital or transit characteristics as soon as these have been determined to the Secretary General for the purpose of registration of these launchings".

23. These proposals were discussed in detail on August 29, 1961 at a meeting in the White House attended by Mr. Arthur

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Schlesinger and members of the President's Science Advisory Committee, NASA, and representatives of the Department of State. They were then taken up with the Department of Defense, and on September 14, 1961, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs wrote Under Secretary Ball noting the Defense Department's concern that we should avoid any attempt in the UN to define the limits of outer space or to limit the military use of space. Otherwise he expressed no concern over the proposals. On September 23, 1961, Assistant Secretary Cleveland sent a memorandum to Arthur Schlesinger at the White House, reporting that a revision of the draft UN space resolution had been submitted to NASA and Defense and "...has now received full clearance from both agencies, except for the definition of space..." On October 31, 1961, the Department of State sent a memorandum to the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Executive Secretary of the NASC, the Department of Defense, NASA, and the Weather Bureau enclosing a final version of the outer space proposals for the 16th UN General Assembly and noting that they were being discussed in detail with the United Kingdom and would be discussed prior to presentation at the UN with other friendly countries and with the Soviet Union.

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24. During the 16th Session of the UN General Assembly the United States introduced these proposals in the First Committee in the form of a draft resolution which, subject to certain revisions, was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on December 20 as UNGA Resolution 1721 (XVI). A copy of that resolution is attached as Annex B.

25. In preparation for the meeting of the UN Outer Space Committee in March, 1962--which was called for in that Resolution--a preliminary meeting was held in the Department of State on February 2 with representatives of NASA, the staff of the NASC, the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology, the Weather Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, Justice Department, Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, Central Intelligence Agency, and USIA. On the basis of that meeting a full position paper was drawn up and discussed with the same group on March 9. At that time certain modifications were suggested and the paper was given approval. The position paper was cast in its final version on March 13, 1962. The U.S. proposals for the work of the UN Committee were submitted by Ambassador Plimpton in his opening speech before the Committee on March 19.

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26. On February 9 the Department of State had requested nomination of four Congressional Advisers for the U.S. Delegation to the Space Committee. Congressmen Miller and Fulton were nominated by the Speaker of the House on March 1, and a briefing session was held for them in the Department of State on March 15. The Vice President nominated Senators Cannon and Smith on March 15 and Assistant Secretary of State Cleveland gave them a special briefing on March 16.

27. In preparation for the current meetings of the Technical and Legal Subcommittees of the UN Outer Space Committee, the Department based its work on the position paper which had been agreed for the March meeting of the Committee, since the Subcommittees were essentially requested to implement proposals put forward in that meeting. The Legal portion of the March position paper was supplemented by three talking papers on liability for space vehicle accidents, return of space vehicles and personnel, and a Soviet proposal to ban military reconnaissance satellites. These papers were cleared with DOD, NASA and ACDA and were later circulated to all departments and agencies which had cleared the March position paper. On the basis of the March paper, an outline of a position paper for the technical Subcommittee was prepared by the Department of State on

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April 26, and on May 7 an inter-Departmental working group composed of representatives from NASA, DOD, USUN and the Department of State drew up a detailed draft of the paper. This draft was agreed in a subsequent meeting of that group on May 11. The position paper was cast in final form on May 12 and was circulated to all Departments and Agencies which had cleared the basic March position paper. Although specific clearance had been received from the Department of Defense, Under Secretary Charyk of the Air Force on May 25 wrote Deputy Under Secretary Johnson to express concern over the proposals calling for national reports on space plans and activities. On May 26 the Department of State accordingly telegraphed the Delegation in Geneva, cautioning it that in its statements on this subject it must make clear that any information to be provided would be on a voluntary basis and at the discretion of the reporting state. The U.S. suggestions with regard to the work of the Technical and Legal Subcommittees were presented on May 28 in speeches made by Dr. Homer E. Newell, Jr., and Mr. Leonard C. Meeker. On May 17 Senators Cannon and Smith had been briefed on the positions which had been developed for use in the Technical and Legal Subcommittees. A record of this briefing was sent Congressmen Miller and Fulton, who had been unable to attend the May 17th meeting.

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28. There is attached as Annex C a detailed summary of the manner in which the United States has complied with the provision of UNGA resolution 1721 (XVI) which calls for furnishing information to the UN for registration of space launchings.

BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH THE USSR

29. Following a telegraphic exchange between Chairman Khrushchev and President Kennedy on February 21 and 22, 1962, in connection with the Glenn flight, the United States undertook to develop several specific proposals which might be presented to Premier Khrushchev as a basis for discussing bilateral cooperation between the two countries. On February 23 the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs issued National Security Action Memorandum No. 129 which charged the Secretary of State, in cooperation with other interested agencies, to develop "new and concrete proposals, together with recommendations as to the best way of opening discussions with Soviet representatives on these matters." A draft letter from the President to Chairman Khrushchev was prepared by a working group composed of representatives of the Department of State, the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology and NASA and was agreed at a meeting on March 5 which

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was held by the Under Secretary for Political Affairs and included the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, representatives of the Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, NASA, and the CIA. That letter, as forwarded to the White House the following day, was sent to Chairman Khrushchev by President Kennedy on March 7, 1962. During the following two weeks the President designated Dr. Dryden of NASA as the U.S. representative for technical discussions with Soviet representatives and, in coordination with other interested agencies, the Department of State promulgated a Policy Directive (PD/S/AE-1) on March 19 which stated the objective and the plan of action for these technical discussions.

30. On March 20, 1962 Chairman Khrushchev replied to President Kennedy naming Professor Blagonravov as his technical representative for these discussions and suggesting certain specific areas of possible cooperation. The initial talks between Dr. Dryden and Prof. Blagonravov were held in New York City March 27-30, 1962. It was agreed that further talks would be held in Washington during the meetings of COSPAR in early May or in Geneva during the meetings of the subcommittees of the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in early June. On April 24, the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs met

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with the Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Administrator of NASA, the Director of the Weather Bureau, and representatives of the Department of Defense and CIA to review the initial talks and to establish the course of action which should be taken in further talks with the Soviets. The results of that meeting were reported to the President in a memorandum of May 16, 1962, from the Secretary of State. The second series of technical discussions between Dr. Dryden and Prof. Blagonravov are now taking place in Geneva.

BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

31. Pursuant to Section 205 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 NASA cooperates with a large number of foreign governments in various phases of space science research and experimentation. Each cooperating nation is expected to assume full responsibility for its own efforts including funding their own portions of a joint effort. Cooperative projects must have scientific validity and mutual interest and the results are made available to the international scientific community. The programs fall into three categories, i.e.: (a) the

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Military Uses of Space: 1946-1991

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Military Uses of Space: 1946-1991 provides a detailed record of the strategic importance of the U.S. military space program from the conceptualization of the uses of space to the present realization of advanced capabilities. Materials were identified, obtained, assembled, and indexed by the National Security Archive, a non-profit, Washington, D.C. based research institute and library. The microfiche collection is accompanied by **Military Uses of Space: 1946-1991 Guide and Index**.

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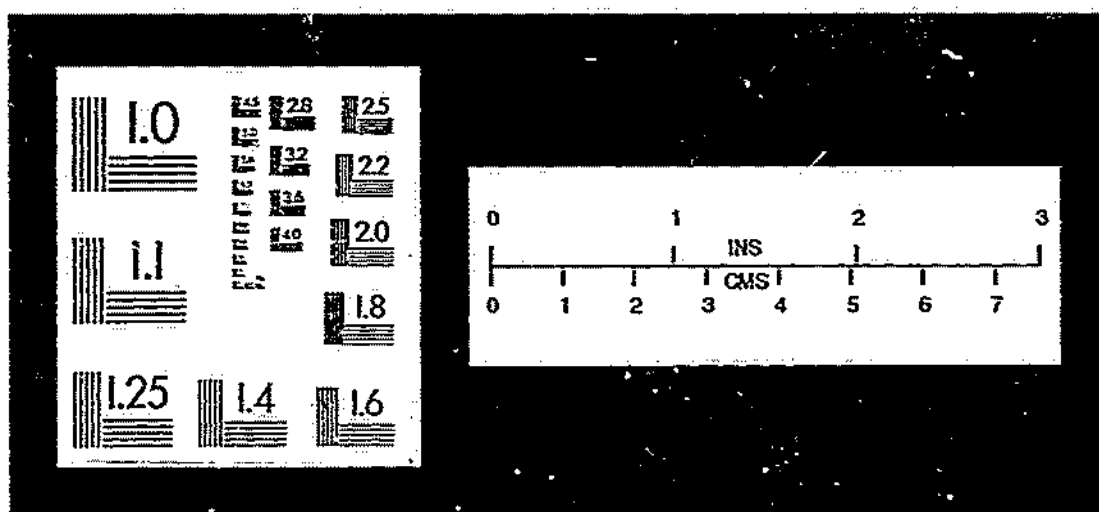
Date of Publication of Microfiche Edition: 1991

Format: 49 frame, 105mm x 148mm silver halide microfiche, 24x nominal reduction

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launching of experimental payloads prepared by foreign scientists by means of U.S. launch vehicles, as in the recent instance of the U.K. ARIEL; (b) programs of ground based research abroad coordinated with orbiting space experiments, as in the case of U.S. meteorological and communications satellites; and (c) exchanges of personnel under training and fellowship programs. Altogether these programs involve cooperative or exchange arrangements with some fifty-five countries.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OUTSIDE THE UN

32. In addition to international organizations of long standing whose work already involves outer space activity (e.g.: the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunications Union), two organizations have been recently created in Europe in the field of space exploration which will soon offer a significant opportunity for cooperation. These are the European Space Research Organization (ESRO), which will coordinate the activities of a dozen European countries in scientific space exploration, and the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO), which will combine the efforts of seven European countries in the development of space launching vehicles. The United States has actively encouraged recent moves toward

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a cooperative scientific space effort in Europe which would be concerned with the development of scientific satellite experiments and related research and has offered to place foreign payloads in orbit or to make launch vehicles available for use by European countries, or organizations such as ESRO, either through the sale (SCOUT or THOR) or through the use (ATLAS as well as SCOUT and THOR) of launch vehicles for cooperative experiments. This offer to place foreign payloads in orbit was made initially by the Secretary of State at the meeting of the NATO Council in Oslo. The over-all U.S. policy on sale of launch vehicles was delineated in a Department of State circular instruction (CW 868) on July 29, 1961.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

33. Probably the first government-directed effort in anticipation of the use of repeater-type satellites for communications occurred in 1959 when the United States Delegation introduced at the Ordinary Radio Conference sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union a request that radio frequencies be allocated for space research. On January 1, 1961, President Eisenhower announced that he had directed NASA "to encourage private industry to apply its resources toward the earliest practicable utilization of space technology for

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commercial civil communication requirements." His statement was based on a Cabinet paper proposed by Dr. Glennan of NASA and approved on December 20, 1960. President Kennedy, in his State of the Union Message of January 30, 1961, invited "all nations...including the Soviet Union...to join with us in developing...a new communications satellite program...".

Subsequently, on June 15, 1961, the President asked the Vice President, as Chairman of the NASC, to have the Space Council make the necessary studies and policy recommendations for the optimum development and operation of a world-wide communications satellite system. There was then prepared under the direction of the Executive Secretary of the NASC a policy paper entitled "Communications Satellite Policy" which was forwarded to the President on July 15. On July 24, 1962 the President issued a statement which outlined U.S. policy concerning the development and use of communication satellites and stated that he again invited "all nations to participate in a communications satellite system, in the interest of world peace and closer brotherhood among peoples throughout the world".

34. On November 14, 1961, the Executive Secretary of the NASC convened a group of representatives from the Department of State, Defense, Justice, NASA, the FCC, the Bureau of the

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Budget, the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology, USIA, and the Office of Emergency Planning, to undertake the task of drafting legislation which would authorize the establishment of a domestic communications satellite corporation. Vice President Johnson sent the final draft text to the President on December 1, 1961. In his State of the Union Message of January 11, 1962, President Kennedy stated that he would soon be sending to the Congress a request for legislation to govern the financing and operation of an international communication satellite system in a manner consistent with the public interest and our foreign policy. On February 7, 1962, in identical letters to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, he transmitted to the Congress his proposed legislation to establish a communications satellite corporation. The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs testified in support of the President's legislation before the Senate Committees on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and Commerce and before the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, stressing the point that the transmission of communications by satellite had important foreign policy implications because of its peaceful purposes and that the uses of this new medium for the

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transmission of communications would be available to many of the nations of the world both developed and underdeveloped. On May 3, 1962 the House of Representatives passed its version of this legislation which included all of the principal foreign policy considerations contained in the President's legislation.

35. In implementing the policy statements which have been made on the use of communications satellites, there has been a concerted effort to pave the way for the time when the satellites will become "commercial". Preliminary views on frequency allocations for space radio communications were developed by the United States and were published on September 7, 1961. The preparation of that document was the first effort by any nation to provide the necessary frequency allocations for space satellites. It will be the basis for the U.S. position at the Extraordinary Radio Administration Conference to be convened in Geneva in the fall of 1963. Further effort has been directed in assisting the International Telecommunication Union in fulfilling the task directed to it in the UNGA Resolution of December 20, 1961.

U.S. MILITARY OUTER SPACE PROGRAMS

36. The inter-relationship of the policies and activities described in this paper on the one hand and U.S. military outer

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space programs on the other--particularly reconnaissance programs--lies largely in the areas of disarmament, the UN registration of space launches and the extent to which the U.S. may become committed to report to the UN, or otherwise publicly, on its over-all space programs. These aspects have been dealt with in the various policy statements and position papers noted in the preceding sections of this paper. It may be worthwhile to note here, however, three recent actions of particular interest with respect to U.S. military activities in outer space, i.e.:

(a) the promulgation on March 23, 1962 of a Defense Department directive requiring classification of all space activities;

(b) the exception to that directive which was authorized by the Secretary of Defense in April, 1962, to enable the handling of certain aspects of Project ANNA on an unclassified basis.

(c) National Security Action Memorandum No. 156 of May 26, 1962.

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Selected General Statements by the President
and Secretary of State

In an address on September 18, 1958 to the UN General Assembly, Secretary Dulles stated that "the United States believes that the United Nations should take immediate steps to prepare for a fruitful program of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space". He said that the ad hoc committee proposed by the United States would report on the "nature of specific projects of international cooperation in outer space which would be undertaken under United Nations auspices".

On September 17, 1959, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter stated before the General Assembly that the United States "recognizing that progress in disarmament might be slow.... has urged that peaceful uses of outer space be considered as a separate step toward constructive change". He expressed the hope that the USSR would change its position concerning the composition of the United Nations committee concerned with outer space and would join in cooperative efforts in this field.

In his address of September 22, 1960 to the General Assembly, President Eisenhower mentioned the ban on military activities in the continent of Antarctica (contained in the Antarctic Treaty) and suggested that the same principle should be applied to outer space and celestial bodies. He specifically proposed agreement on the following points:

(1) Celestial bodies should not be subject to national appropriation by any claims of sovereignty.

(2) There should be no warlike activities on celestial bodies.

(3) Subject to appropriate verification, no nation should "put into orbit or station in outer space weapons of mass destruction. All launchings of spacecraft should be verified in advance by the United Nations".

(4) There should be a United Nations program of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

In his State of the Union Message on January 30, 1961, President Kennedy said "Today this country is ahead in the science and technology of space, while the Soviet Union is ahead in the capacity to lift large vehicles into orbit. Both nations would help themselves as well as other nations by removing these endeavors from the bitter and wasteful competition of the Cold War. The United States would be willing to join with the Soviet Union and the scientists of all nations in a greater effort to make the fruits of this new knowledge available to all".

In his address of September 25, 1961 to the UN General Assembly, President Kennedy stated "As we extend the rule of law on earth, so must we also extend it to man's new domain: outer space. All of us salute the brave cosmonauts of the Soviet Union. The new horizons of outer space must not be driven by the old bitter concepts of imperialism and sovereign claims. The cold reaches of the universe must not become the new arena of an even colder war.

"To this end, we shall urge proposals extending the United Nations Charter to the limits of man's exploration in the Universe, reserving outer space for peaceful use, prohibiting weapons of mass destruction in space or on celestial bodies, and opening the mysteries and benefits of space to every nation. We shall further propose cooperative efforts between all nations in weather prediction and eventually in weather control. We shall propose, finally, a global system of communications satellites linking the whole world in telegraph and telephone and radio and television. The day need not be far away when such a system will televise the proceedings of this body to every corner of the world for the benefit of peace."

In a recent address on May 25, 1962 at the Seattle World's Fair, Secretary of State Rusk stated:

"We fervently hope that the exploration of space will not augment the dreadful perils which hang over the heads of mankind. We earnestly seek international arrangements to assure that this great venture outward from our planet benefits the human race and redounds to its credit.

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"Our goals are simple and straightforward.

"First. We think that outer space should be free for use by all nations as long as the use is consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"Second. We think that the regime of law obtaining among the nations on earth must be extended and improved as it pertains to outer space.

"Third. We think that there must be devised a clear and recognized means for the identification of rights and the adjudication of disputes as between nations conducting activities in outer space. We require, for example, mechanisms to assist in the rescue of astronauts who land unexpectedly in foreign territory and for the determination of liability for injuries or damage caused by objects returning from outer space.

"Fourth. We think that useful applications of space technology, such as communication and meteorological satellites, should be available to all nations, particularly the less-developed nations, commensurate with a realistic assessment of their needs and their ability to commit resources to the use of these applications.

"Fifth. We stand for the proposition that opportunities to participate in outer space activities should be open to all nations commensurate with their ability and willingness to cooperate constructively.

"And Sixth. We have proposed, as part of our disarmament proposals now being discussed at Geneva that, under adequate inspection and control, the placing in orbit of weapons of mass destruction be prohibited.

"Our activities in outer space are consistent with these goals. Many of these principles are embodied in a resolution of the United Nations which the United States supported. They are our frame of reference in discussions now under way for cooperative outer space programs with the Soviet Union and for implementation of programs already in effect with many of our European allies, with countries in South America and Africa and the Far East.

"We hope that these principles will continue to be embodied in reliable and enduring agreements which in the future will concern all nations. The right time to subject activities in space to international law and supervision is now, before possible untoward developments occur."

UNGA Resolution 1721 (XVI), December 20, 1961

A.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in furthering the peaceful uses of outer space and the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation in this important field,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be only for the betterment of mankind and to the benefit of States irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development,

1. Commends to States for their guidance in the exploration and use of outer space the following principles:

(a) International law, including the Charter of the United Nations, applies to outer space and celestial bodies;

(b) Outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States in conformity with international law and are not subject to national appropriation;

2. Invites the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to study and report on the legal problems which may arise from the exploration and use of outer space.

B.

The General Assembly,

Believing that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

1. Calls upon States launching objects into orbit or beyond to furnish information promptly to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, through the Secretary-General, for the registration of launchings;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain a public registry of the information furnished in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and making full use of the functions and resources of the Secretariat:

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(a) To maintain close contact with governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with outer space matters;

(b) To provide for the exchange of such information relating to outer space activities as Governments may supply on a voluntary basis, supplementing but not duplicating existing technical and scientific exchanges;

(c) To assist in the study of measures for the promotion of international cooperation in outer space activities;

4. Further requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to report to the General Assembly on the arrangements undertaken for the performance of those functions and on such developments relating to the peaceful uses of outer space as it considers significant.

C.

The General Assembly,

Noting with gratification the marked progress for meteorological science and technology opened up by the advances in outer space,

Convinced of the world-wide benefits to be derived from international cooperation in weather research and analysis,

1. Recommends to all Member States and to the World Meteorological Organization and other appropriate specialized agencies the early and comprehensive study, in the light of developments in outer space, of measures:

(a) To advance the state of atmospheric science and technology so as to provide greater knowledge of basic physical forces affecting climate and the possibility of large-scale weather modification;

(b) To develop existing weather forecasting capabilities and to help Member States make effective use of such capabilities through regional meteorological centres;

2. Requests the World Meteorological Organization, consulting as appropriate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the International Council of Scientific Unions, to submit a report to its member Governments and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session regarding appropriate organizational and financial arrangements to achieve those ends, with a view to their further consideration by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;

3. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as it deems appropriate, to review that report and submit its comments and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

D.

The General Assembly,

Believing that communication by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis,

Convinced of the need to prepare the way for the establishment of effective operational satellite communications,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the International Telecommunication Union plans to call a special conference in 1963 to make allocations of radio frequency bands for outer space activities;

2. Recommends that the International Telecommunication Union consider at that conference those aspects of space communication in which international cooperation will be required;

3. Notes the potential importance of communication satellites for use by the United Nations and its principal organs and specialized agencies for both operational and informational requirements;

4. Invites the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union, to give sympathetic consideration to requests from Member States for technical and other assistance for the survey of their communication needs and for the development of their domestic communication facilities so that they may make effective use of space communication;

5. Requests the International Telecommunication Union, consulting as appropriate with Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, to submit a report on the implementation of those proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;

6. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as it deems appropriate, to review that report and submit its comments and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

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E.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution 1472 (XIV) of 12 December 1959,

Noting that the terms of office of the members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space expire at the end of 1961,

Noting the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

1. Decides to continue the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV) and to add Chad, Mongolia, Morocco and Sierra Leone to its membership in recognition of the increased membership of the United Nations since the Committee was established;

2. Requests the Committee to meet not later than 31 March 1962 to carry out its mandate as contained in General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV), to review the activities provided for in the present resolution and to make such reports as it may consider appropriate.

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~~SECRET~~Development of Procedures for U.S. Reports
for the U.N. Registration of Space Launchings

There follows a detailed chronology of the steps taken within the U.S. Government in the preparation and submission of registration reports to the United Nations.

29 December 1961 - The Department of State (S/AE) sent a letter to NASA and the Department of Defense setting forth the Department's views on what the registry should include and requesting comments on the Department's proposals. (Signed letter from Farley (S/AE) to Arnold Frutkin (NASA) and William P. Bundy (DOD/ISA), 29 December 1961, Confidential.)

12 January 1962 - DOD in reply to the Department's letter of 29 December agreed with the Department's view that the U.S. should take the lead in reporting space objects to the U.N. and suggested that only objects in "sustained orbit" be registered in order to protect U.S. freedom of action, if in the future it should prove necessary to launch satellites for only two or three orbits so as to minimize vulnerability to hostile counteraction. The DOD concurred in the Department's proposal for submitting regular reports, but suggested that the U.S. not agree to report each launching within a specific period of time and avoid a reporting procedure that would tend to bind the U.S. to a precise reporting schedule. On the question of registry format, the DOD suggested that no distinction be made in the registry between NASA and DOD projects and strongly recommended that only minimal reports be provided on each launch, i.e. (a) the international designation, (b) the booster; (c) the date and time of launch; (d) the orbital parameters in approximate figures. DOD did not concur in the Department's suggestion to provide information as to the vehicle's purpose. (Signed letter, Bundy (ISA) to Farley (S/AE), 12 January 1962, SECRET.)

NASA's comments on the Department's 29 December proposals were received orally.

22 January 1962 - The Department of State sent a memorandum to General Taylor at the White House describing the proposed U.S.

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format and procedure for registration and requested General Taylor to check it with the President to the extent General Taylor considered it desirable. Copies of this memorandum were also sent to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence. It was approved by General Taylor on 22 January. (Signed memorandum from U.A. Johnson to General Maxwell Taylor, 22 January 1962, SECRET.)

23 January 1962 - A memorandum was sent to NASA (Office of International Programs) and DOD (ISA) setting forth the proposed format and procedure for registration and noting that these proposals had been checked out with the White House. The memorandum also noted that it was not planned to include data on space craft making only a few passes but not remaining in orbit or on transmitting frequencies or the status of transmission. (Signed memorandum from Farley (S/AE) to Frutkin (NASA) and Bundy (ISA), 23 January 1962, Confidential.)

5 March 1962 - The U.S. submitted its first registration list of U.S. space launchings in response to the GA Resolution of 20 December 1961. The list included all objects in orbit as of 15 February. The information supplied by the U.S. consisted of (a) the international designation of the object; (b) the conventional designation of the launch vehicle (e.g. Atlas-Agena); (c) purpose of the satellite (e.g. development of space flight techniques, space research and exploration, development of practical applications of space-based technology, non-functional object); (d) the date of launch, and (e) the basic orbital parameters. (U.N. Doc. A/AC.105/INF.1). On 3 April and 7 May the U.S. submitted additional reports covering the period 15 February to 10 April. (U.N. Doc. A/AC.105/INF 3 and 5.)

6 March 1962 - DOD acknowledged receipt of the Department's memorandum of 23 January and confirmed DOD procedure for supplying data on successful DOD launches for inclusion in the registry. (Signed letter from Bundy (ISA) to Farley (S/AE), 6 March 1962.)

NASA acknowledged receipt of the Department's memorandum orally and confirmed its arrangement through submission to the Department of data for the initial report to the United Nations.

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26 April 1962 - The minutes of the Special Group meeting of 26 April 1962 noted under an item, Reporting of Outer Space Objects, that "It was agreed that Mr. Johnson would get together with Dr. Charyk and/or Mr. Gilpatric to try to reconcile the existing differences between State and Defense on this matter". (Memorandum for the Record -- Subject: Minutes of the Special Group Meeting of 26 April 1962, SECRET, EYES ONLY.)

8 May 1962 - The Department of State sent a memorandum to McGeorge Bundy at the White House reviewing the registration procedures followed by the U.S. and reactions to date thereto, and setting forth the results of a meeting on 3 May in which Messrs. Gilpatric, Johnson and Charyk agreed to certain modifications in our reports to the United Nations. Specifically, this memorandum advised of the addition to the registry procedure of provision for recording supplementary information on objects which orbit for periods of short duration and on objects launched during the period which failed to achieve orbit. In other respects the registry procedures remain unchanged, except that at NASA's request the DOD and NASA now separately provide the Department of State with information for inclusion in the periodic reports to the U.N. Previously, NASA consolidated NASA and DOD information for this purpose.

25 May 1962 - The U.S. submitted its registration report for the period 11 April to 30 April. This report included as supplemental information satellites launched within this period, but not in orbit at the close of the registration period (orbits of short duration). The data presented for these shots include the international designation, the launch vehicle, the satellite category and the date of launch. In addition, failures during the reporting period will also be included as supplemental information; the same data being supplied as for the short-orbit satellites, less the international designation. With this submission the U.S. has registered all objects in orbit as of 15 February 1962, all objects successfully launched since 15 February 1962, and all satellite launch failures since 10 April 1962. The Soviets, on 24 April and 11 May, completed their satellite registry through Cosmos 4.

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List of Pertinent Statements and Documents

Legislation and Policy Documents of the NSC and NASC

- National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 - Public Law 85-568.
- NSC 5520 dated May 27, 1955.
- NSC 5814 dated June 20, 1958.
- NSC 5814/1 dated August 18, 1958.
- NSC 5918 dated December 17, 1959.
- NASC Statement of US Policy on Outer Space dated January 26, 1960.

Selected General Statements by the President
and Secretary of State

- September 18, 1958 - Address by Secretary Dulles before the UNGA.
- September 17, 1959 - Address by Secretary Herter before the UNGA.
- September 22, 1960 - Address by President Eisenhower before the UNGA.
- January 30, 1961 - State of the Union Message delivered to Congress by President Kennedy.
- September 25, 1961 - Address by President Kennedy before the UNGA.
- May 25, 1962 - Address by Secretary Rusk at the Seattle World's Fair.

Disarmament

- November 21, 1956 - NSC Action No. 1553, paragraph 5.
- January 12, 1957 - Memorandum on Disarmament submitted to the First Committee of the 11th General Assembly.
- June 11, 1957 - "United States Position on First Phase of Disarmament"
- August 29, 1957 - Four Power Working Paper Submitted to Disarmament Subcommittee: "Proposals for Partial Measures of Disarmament".

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- October 10, 1957 - Statement by Ambassador Lodge before First Committee, 12th General Assembly, on disarmament.
- January 12, 1958 - Eisenhower letter to Bulganin.
- May 28, 1958 - "Memorandum by the United Kingdom, US, and France Concerning the Agenda for a Summit Conference.
- September 2, 1958 - Explanatory memorandum re request for inclusion of item on agenda of 13th General Assembly.
- March 16, 1960 - "A Plan for General and Complete Disarmament in a Free and Peaceful World", submitted by Western delegations to the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament.
- June 27, 1960 - US "Program for General and Complete Disarmament under Effective International Control," submitted to Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament.
- September 22, 1960 - Eisenhower Address to 14th General Assembly.
- September 25, 1961 - "The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", presented to the 16th General Assembly by President Kennedy.
- April 18, 1962 - "Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", presented by US Delegation to the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference.

UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

- November 17, 1958 - Presentation by Senator Johnson in the First Committee of the UNGA.
- December 13, 1958 - UNGA Resolution 1348(XIII).
- July 14, 1959 - Report of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
- December 12, 1959 - UNGA Resolution 1472(XIV).

- September 14, 1961 - Memorandum from Department of Defense (ISA) to Under Secretary Ball concerning the US proposals for the 16th UNGA.
- September 23, 1961 - Memorandum from Assistant Secretary Cleveland to Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, White House, concerning the US proposals for the 16th UNGA.
- October 12, 1961 - Position Paper for the US Delegation to the 16th UNGA.
- October 31, 1961 - Memorandum from Department of State to the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, NASC Staff, NASA, DOD and the Weather Bureau, concerning the US position paper for the 16th UNGA.
- December 4, 1961 - Presentation by Ambassador Stevenson in the First Committee of the UNGA.
- December 12, 1961 - UNGA Resolution 1721(XVI).
- March 13, 1962 - Position Paper for the meeting of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
- May 12, 1962 - Position Papers for meetings of Legal and Technical Subcommittees of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Bilateral Cooperation with USSR

- February 21, 1962 - Telegram from Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy concerning Glenn flight.
- February 22, 1962 - Interim response from President Kennedy to Chairman Khrushchev.
- February 27, 1962 - National Security Action Memorandum 129.
- March 7, 1962 - Letter from President Kennedy to Chairman Khrushchev.
- March 19, 1962 - Department of State Policy Directive (PD/S/AE-1).

- March 20, 1962 - Letter (reply) from Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy.
- May 16, 1962 - Memorandum from Secretary of State to President.

Multilateral Cooperation Outside the UN

- July 29, 1961 - Department of State Circular Instruction
CW-868 (Confidential)

Communications Satellites

- December 31, 1960 - President Eisenhower's statement on satellite communications.
- June 15, 1961 - President Kennedy's letter to Vice President Johnson.
- July 14, 1961 - Memorandum for the President prepared by the Executive Secretary of the NASC transmitting the proposed communications satellite policy recommendations.
- July 24, 1961 - President Kennedy's statement on communications satellite policy.
- February 7, 1962 - Text of the President's letter to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives transmitting his proposed legislation to establish a communication satellite corporation.